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Which Will He Choose?

on Thursday by the House of Representatives the President must do one of cotton to the United Kingdom may be York the reversals by the Court of Apthree things. He must confess, directly destroyed by an enemy the task of or indirectly, that he wrote his attack on safeguarding the British population the cases heard by that tribunal. It is the Congress without having the facts from starvation will be made exceedto sustain and defend it, or he must ad- ingly difficult. mit that to his knowledge the Executive department has possessed and with held from the prosecuting officers of naval conference at London may the Government information on which prove of worldwide interest. We have State, for the establishment and mainpriminal proceedings against office- said enough, however, to show how colders guilty of betrayal of their trusts deeply the United States is concerned. should have been based, or he must concede that the secret agents of the Government have been used for improper and unlawful purposes.

Whichever course circumstances and his profound political sagacity impel him to pursue, how can the President without the greatest humiliation extricate himself from the unhappy situation into which an abusive tongue, an undisciplined temper and an overnastering ambition have involved him? And how can his countrymen look without shame on the humiliating spectacle that his atrocious attack on Congress has provided for all the world?

The Naval Conference in London. The international naval conference that has been sitting in London for about a fortnight has attracted very little attention, which seems strange for two reasons; first, because the questions discussed would prove of capital imortance to a neutral Power like the United States in the event of a European war; and secondly, because the cussion is likely to cause dissension between Great Britain and her French and Russian friends, who hold very different views concerning certain points international law. We should menion that the ten Powers represented in the conference are the United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, astria, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands

It may be recalled that at the Hague in favor of establishing an interna went much further and proposed that belonging to belligerents How keenly interested the Unite's States is in the question thus raised will be patent to those who remember that we would have in 1856 had the European Powers agreed that the private property of belligerents hould be exempt from capture. In 1856, as again last year at The Hague, Great Britain firmly objected to surrenng the advantage which the posses-

sion of a vastly superior navy gives her in dealing with private belligerent property on the ocean. Nevertheless the Hague conference accepted the anti-British view and drew up a convention by which fifteen judges were to compose greater degree of harmony is attained sachusetts Board of Agriculture, owing the new court. As there exists, however, no body of international law or precedents universally recognized and Government declined to ratify the conshall administer it.

provided foodstuffs shall not have been declared by the conference now sitting duty of the court to decide an appeal in London or by some subsequent international agreement to be contra-

band of war. conference may find it extremely diffi-

the present the question of the status of private belligerent property and con-fine themselves to defining precisely what neutral property at sea shall be led them to favor a broad and liberal intreated as contraband of war. By contraband goods is meant of course goods which a neutral may not furnish to a belligerent except at the neutral's own risk, and which when found on board neutral ships render those ships liable to arrest. Hitherto Great Britain has confined the definition of "absolutely contraband" to articles actually used in naval or land war, such as powder, hemp and timber for ship construction, and has not seized articles as "constructively contraband" except when they were on the way to a hostile naval port. Great Britain has never allowed neutral vessels carrying goods constructively contraband" to be destroyed at sea by their captors, but on the contrary has compelled them to be brought into a British port, where the neutral would have a fair hearing before a British court. In the late Russo-Japanese war, however, Russia claimed the right to destroy neutral vessels carrying even constructive or alleged contraband on the high sea, without trial or condemnation; and the St. Petersfood of every kind and such raw material as cotton centraband, on the ground that they might soon or late be used by the armed forces of Japan. It is patent understands the facts. We do not know post." To comply with the resolution passed that if neutral vessels carrying wheat how it may be in Massachusetts, Presiand meat or such raw materials as

There are other points-the definition of the law of blockade, for instance—as is connivance and consent has with- to which the decisions reached by the

> President Eliot and the Courts. We regret to see that President ELIOT of Harvard University has become a participant in the unjust assaults upon the courts which have become too com-

mon throughout the country. In the address which he delivered before the Civic Forum in this city a few days ago we find this statement:

"Courts themselves have contradicted each other, have given decisions on technical grounds without expressing an opinion on the merits of the case, have divided as evenly as possible on important questions, and have brought courts into contempt by long delays, by reversals of judgment and by multiplied appeals from court

It is interesting to inquire how much real foundation there is for this attack. President ELIOT's first charge is that the courts have contradicted each other. It might possibly occur to him upon a harmony of view in the disposition of litigated questions which give rise to the bitterest controversies between man and man cannot reasonably be expected until the arrival of the millennium. If tions of law, and secondly to the Court he were conversant with the annals of of Appeals in a limited class of cases, jurisprudence he would find more occasion for surprise in the uniformity of decision which prevails in the courts throughout the Union than occasion present Constitution and has worked to criticise their diversity. There are satisfactorily for fourteen years: but forty-six States, each having its court whether it has or not, the courts themcases are tried and each having its court It was established by the people, and if the Red Cross Christmas stamps as inference of 1907 England showed her- of last resort in which the judgments of they deem it defective it is within their can, just exactly as they are. the trial courts m tional Prize Court, to which might be The decisions of these appellate tribureferred all questions concerning the nals are fully reported and are epito- disposition of leading men of so-called Philadelphial Since December, 1907, he treatment of neutral property at sea by mized from time to time in general dicombatants. The German Government gests for the benefit of the legal profes- ELIOT, who ought to know better, to in- for his services as a provisional appointment sion. An examination of these digests dulge in unjust and unfounded attacks the court to be created should deal not or of any meritorious encyclopædia of upon them. only with questions affecting neutral American law will show that the judgproperty at sea but also with the treat- ments of the courts of last resort are geneent by combatants of private property erally harmonious in their construction. interpretation and application of the law. There are branches of the law of course in which the tribunals of one sioners present were Professor LIBERTY State refuse to adopt the doctrines sanc- HyDE BAILEY, author of "Survival of subscribed to the Declaration of Paris tioned in others, but these cases of con- the Unlike," "Outlook to Nature" and tions twice, and we can't understand why tradictory decisions form the exception a library of helps to the farmer, and and not the rule. While, therefore, it President KENYON BUTTERFIELD of the may be literally true that "courts have Massachusetts Agricultural College. contradicted each other" as President ELIOT says, the idea which he conveys New England soil tillers and the need of that this is a common occurrence is incorrect as a matter of fact. On the con- be desired by the eminent sociologist trary we assert with confidence that

The next charge made by President accepted with regard to the treatment ELIOT is that the courts have given de- amounted to \$63,133,075. Lieutenanteven of neutral property, let alone pri- cisions on technical grounds without vate belligerent property, the British expressing an opinion on the merits of the case. Wherever this has happened and qualified as an expert, thought that vention as it stood and summoned the the courts have simply discharged their a New England farm in the right hands present conference for the purpose of duty. It is a prevailing error to as- was a bonanza: drawing up a code universally acceptable sume that a case is decided unjustly and settling the form of court which simply because it may have been decided on purely technical grounds. It is extremely doubtful whether the For example, a statute of this State and the value of the product is annually becoming fundamental difference between Great enacted by the representatives of the greater." Britain and Germany can be removed. people in the Legislature provides that To the question whether at sea private certain suits shall not be maintained belligerent property should stand on against the city of New York unless a the same footing as neutral property prescribed notice has been given to the itable by the Board of Agriculture and Germany says Yes; Great Britain, No. municipal authorities. If an appellate the Highway Commission. The board It is conceivable, however, that the day tribunal decides against a plaintiff on may come when Great Britain may the ground that he has failed to give spring where two grew before, and the regret her refusal to acquiesce in the this notice the decision is based upon principle upheld by Germany. Sup- a purely technical ground; and yet the pose that twenty years hence British court may be bound so to decide. If in North America should be able to supply rendering judgment to that effect it the United Kingdom with most of the expresses an opinion on the merits of Governor with a happy inspiration, and breadstuffs needed; it is obvious that the case it is not only going further the cattle will browse knee deep in Great Britain, though she might find than is necessary, but such an expres- lush pastures. Nothing was said about herself involved in a contest with the sion of opinion may prejudice the plain-United States as well as the Continent tiff in a subsequent action on his claim for the churning, rural delivery. of Europe, could not be starved out if it should happen not to be outlawed because her merchant vessels trans- and he is able to serve the required porting Canadian grain to the mother notice and bring another suit. Many farmer's wife," said President ADAMS of country would be immune from capture. other illustrations might be given of Immune from capture, that is to say, the wisdom of refusing to discuss the merits of a case where it has become the

than in the development of jurispru-

dence in America.

upon technical grounds only. cause sometimes the courts "have divided scrubs, sweeps, milks, sews, mends, fills as evenly as possible upon important lamps, washes, irons and does a hun-This brings us to the second question, as evenly as possible upon important as to which the present international questions." What there is blameworthy dred chores, from winding up the clock about this we are utterly unable to percult, if not impossible, to agree. Sup- ceive. Able men always have differed

estion of constitutional interpretation it is inevitable that those Judges whose character, training and experience have Revolt of Mother," one of MARY WILterpretation of the fundamental lawwill as the shadow to the dial. take a view in conflict with that entertained by strict constructionists. Presimine which of two conflicting rules of ton for a week; and she seldom misses law shall be applied to the facts. In such the county fair. Perhaps domestic scishould disagree. They have done so in reason for criticising the English judiciary. It is not a good reason for criticising the courts of this country.

Finally President ELIOT makes the themselves "have brought courts into contempt by long delays, by reversals of judgment and by multiplied appeals for this criticiem, although we believe that the fault is rather with the system of procedure prescribed by the Legisis preposterous to any one who really dent ELIOT'S own State, but in New peals comprise only about 17 per cent. of to be borne in mind that the sole purpose in ma ntaining any appellate courts at all is to correct possible errors to the prejudice of litigants upon the trial. The people have assumed in providing, as they do by the Constitution in every tenance of a final court of review, that in order to do justice between man and man it is necessary that some trial judgments shall be reversed. Where the proportion of reversals is as small as it is in New York and as we believe it to be in most States we cannot see how they can have any effect to prejudice the courts in the eyes of intelligent men.

The last clause in President ELIOT's arraignment of the courts holds them responsible for what he calls "multiplied appeals from court to court." Does he not know that whatever appeals are permitted are provided for by the Legislature and not by the courts themselves? The judiciary has no more to do with the multiplication of appeals than President ELIOT himself. As far as this matter is concerned it was the subject of careful consideration in the constitutional convention of 1894, of which Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE was president and in which Mr. ELIHU ROOT was chairman of the judiciary committee. There it was delittle reflection that perfect and entire termined that the interests of the people would be best promoted by a double appeal, first to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which might pass upon questions of fact as well as queswhere questions of law only could be presented. This system was approved by the people when they adopted the

ower to change it within two years.

On the New England Farm.

first aid was perhaps not all that could who sounded the alarm. As much as there is no branch of human endeavor \$1,000 an acre is being taken "from many having to deal with the conflicting emo- farms" in New England, according to tions and opinions of men in which a Secretary J. L. ELLSWORTH of the Masto the teaching of the grange, "the farmer's greatest b.essing." In ten vears the increase of farm products Governor DRAPER, who has eighty acres of arable land, timber and pasture,

"Farming life in Massachusetts in my opinio prosperous. Our farms are being kept up better, the conditions of the farmer are improving.

The uplift was no new thing, according to Governor GUILD. Rural life, he said was being made pleasant and profwas causing two blades of grass to commission was providing the farmer with smooth, hard roads for his hay wagon and his automobile. Preserve the White Mountain forests, urged the telephones, electric lights, gas engines

All was not so well with the home and school, but it might be worse. "The the Maine Dairy Association, "is the most hard worked woman in the world." No details were given, but any sojourner in New England can supply them. She looks the part. Goaded by (the legend that the farmer does it pose that the ten Powers represented and always will differ in regard to matin London shall consent to waive for ters of opinion. Where a case involves a williams until she is ready to drop in America, British South Africa and Australia.

K:NS'S most human stories, is as true But there

are high lights, bright lights in the picture. The progressive farmer's wife dent ELIOT fails to realize that the takes advantage of the numerous incourts are called upon to take cogni- ventions that lighten labor, and somezance of many exceedingly close cases in times she has her cottage at the lake which it is extremely difficult to deter- or runs up to Montreal or down to Boscases it is only natural that Judges ence should enter into her education -this was urged at the hearing in Bos-England from the earliest times, and ton; but we fancy the papers taken from that fact has never been deemed a good the mail box help her in this respect Institutes were also recommended, but

THE SUR SUNDAY DECEMBER 20, 1908.

would she find the time? Schooling has changed a bit in New England. Few Daniel Websters now emarkable statement that the courts teach; their places have been taken by young women who are said to laud the city above the country and thus disseminate seeds of discontent. On the ity of vision. Howard Russell Butler is from court to court." So far as delays other hand, they humanize and reare concerned there is some foundation fine, and their paths are the paths of Beach at St. Ives." Paul Cornoyer, with peace. If the boy leaves the farm for the sketchy strong "Country Road," the "Winter in Madison Square" and a Canathe city it is to become a captain of industry. Lieutenant-Governor DRAPER Cooper Campbell shows an "Erie Canal," lature and binding upon the courts than testified that the boys are drifting back sawmill and bridge (Pittsford, N. Y.) burg Government also strove to make in the Judges themselves. The asser- to the farms, drawn by self-interest. which are the quinter tion that courts have been brought into Have the farmers a real complaint? only sketches. It is the sketch, however, contempt by the reversal of judgments Dairyman ADAMS was asked. "Yes," that usually gives us the measure of a said he, "everybody wants the parcels

How to Perpetuate the Christmas

Stamp. The popularity of the Red Cross Christmas stamp is one of the pleasantest features of the present holiday season, but, as is the case with every agency of this kind, is chiefly due to its novelty, and when that wears off there is sure to be a notable diminution of public interest in the scheme. In order to maintain the Red Cross Christmas stamp in the high degree of favor which it now enjoys it is well to consider whether any special means exist by which its popularity may be preserved.

We have an idea on the subject which we venture to present for the consideration of those who have already done so much to make the Red Cross Christmas stamp a household word throughout the country. Only one pattern of stamp is now used. What we would suggest is a greater diversity in the form. A different pattern should be and each of these has a separate and eye. Deming and his bears, distinctive coat of arms. The present general appearance of the Red Cross Christmas stamp can be preserved, substituting in the wreath under the Red Cross the coat of arms of each one of the several States, and the stamp offered for sale in each State could be that bear-

ing its own coat of arms. By the adoption of this plan a new element of interest would be brought into this valuable instrumentality of charity. The residents of each State would be pleased to send away their Christmas letters and packages bearing their own special stamps, and an interstate exchange of the Red Cross Christwhich, we are sure, would tend largely to the perpetuation of this method of raising money for the poor and sick.

Our suggestion, however, is merely for the future. During the present holidays of general original jurisdiction in which selves are in no sense responsible for it. let every giver of gifts use as many of

> What really injures the courts is the Hail to the Hon. PETER S. CARRIGAN of "light and learning" like President has been paid at the rate of \$2,500 a year in the office of Assistant Commi Highways and Street Cleaning. Provisional appointments for more than three months are forbidden by act of the Pennsylvania Assembly, but they don't The farmers' uplift movement reached know everythin' daown in Harrisburg, the sign of the burnished dome in Boston and Philadelphia politicians are a law the other day. Among the commis- unto themselves. It isn't Mr. CARRI-GAN's fault that he is still provisional. He has tried the competitive examinahe failed to pass summa cum laude. Notice this masterly answer to a searching technical question:

" 2. I wood give a inspector is Rorder to The testimony to the isolation of the that the Contractor Following out is Specifications and Hegulations See that thesir is no Soft Spots ore spugey Places on the Base if so have them taking out and Fild in With gravel 8 Barrow of Stone 8 Barrow of Sand one Bag of Cement."

Mr. CARRIGAN's "marks" have been revised, but he is still provisional. There is nothing provisional about his glory, reformer.

The executive committee of the Good Government League heartly indoress your positive stand regarding secret service as outfined in your recent message to Congress—A message from San Francisco.

Poor San Francisco, exploited by grafters and shocked by attempted assassinations, has naturally been converted to government by spies. But have these admirers of the message read it, and do they know what uses the secret service has been put to?

I feel that I ought to be congratulated upon securing such a great lawyer and a man of such wide experience to take Mr. Roor's place.—Mr.

Senator Knox ought to be congratulated upon the prospect of having such a sane and well poised Presidentias a chief.

Gluten Bread.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read the article "Pure Gluten Bread" in the Sunday Sux. I want to say that gluten bread can be made just as easily as white bread, only it is more costly. s flour contains only about 10 per cent. Fluten You can, however, buy gluten flour commet pure (about 80 per cent. gluten) and by blend er cent, white flour with the same you can make a gluten bread which would analyze about as follows: 36 per cent. moisture, 10 per cent. starch, 54 per cent. gluten. White bread contains: Moisture, it.; protein, 9.2 per cent.; fat, 1.8 per cent.; ash, 1.1 per cent.; starch, 58.1 per cent. So you can see it requires ten pounds of flour to ound of gluten flour, and any baker is cents a pound is robbing either himself or his

The Health Commission should look into this natter and entorce the law. BROOKLIN, December 18.

Emigration From Germany.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports. fort reports that during the thirty-seven year nince the German Federal Government has ex-isted 2,707,676 natives of Germany bave emi United States, 590 to South America, 37 to Africa the rest went to Australian countries. the above, 363,815 Furopean emigrants left Gerin his stocking feet is a myth) to man seaports in 1907. Of this number 347,000 started for the United States, 8,000 for Arget

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

A group of well known painters in shirt sleeve mood has contributed to form a theroughly enjoyable show at the Powell Art Galleries, 885 Sixth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Mr. Powell calls it a thumb nail exhibition; there are small sketches in oil, though other mediums are used. The verve and mpromptu displayed in these tiny slips of color will surprise many who |believe in the fetish of the finished picture. Take Irving R. Wiles, for example. Mr. Wiles traits every year which please his sitters, but we prefer such a clever bit as "Emery," a brushed in presentment of a ady in evening dress; therefore a semi-Or consider that "Old Dock," or the "Boats at Mattapoisett." Sparkle, dash and moods suc ceesfully captured. J. Carroll Regionith is another fashionable artist who perforce serves in the temple of Mammon. You forget about his elaberate ladies when you look at his "View Over Central Park," and admire the fidelbrilliant and convincing in his "On the ssence of his art-and man. Charles Warren Eaton, George W.

Cohen, Frank Fowler, Herbert Faulkner are here. That "Helland Canal" by Eaton, with its gaunt black trees, is attractive Faulkner with his transcripts of Venice always pleases. J. W. Fosdick has several interesting incised line paintings; burnt wood painted over and some They are work done with wax pencil. decorative and finished. F. E. Ferdinand; Arthur Hill, with a late "October Afterpoon": Arthur Hoeber, note the charm of his misty "Drifting"; J. A. Mohlté; Glenn Newell, with an atmospheric landscape near Lyme; Potthast, color notes; William R. Ischel, F. L. Stoddard, G. H. Shorey, the "Palisades"; and A. T. Van Laer. heartly recommend this novel exhibit, which ends December 30 The inner gallery at Macbeth's, American artists, and after art on the flat it is an agreeable relief to see some in

Fifth avenue, is filled with bronzes the "round." Miss A. St. L. Eberle has sent characteristic work, charged with rhythmic impulse, all vital in conception and execution. Chester Beach show his fantastic and delightful figures of Bacchus, minx and sphinx, goblins and other droll but genuinely artistic fancies. devised for each State. There are now Mrs. Bryson Burroughs's "Leda," as well forty-six States in the American Union, as her "Dancer" and "Circe," charm the Konti. Humphreys, Paddock, Russell-virile representations of Indians-Janet Soudder are in the catalogue also, and Arthur Putnam-the latter a new comer of unquestionable gifts. Rodin has admired his work. His "Sitting Puma" and "Snarling Jaguar" reveal a marked feeling for plastic rhythms, coupled with veracious observation. His "Puma" is remarkable. Mr. Macbeth bought at the Stanford

White sale a small canvas by Arthur B.

Davies, one that was exhibited in London and there attracted the attention of Mr. White. It epitomizes many of the artist's technical and imaginative qualities. Fresh off the easel' is the best portrait we have thus far had from George B. Luks. 'It depicts in a broad mas stamps would thus be set in motion flowing manner the head and bust of the late Charles Yandell, the well known orator, and is in the fullest sens gental" art—using the phrase in the German sense. The rufous locks of Mr Yandell, his largely moulded, amiable features, his Celtic blue eyes—almost of a turquoise tint-are portrayed with simplicity and sympathy by Mr. Luks. Never has he to our knowledge manipulated in so masterly a way his scheme of val- barbers of London were certainly a company world if they were placed there ues. The flaming hair-handled with the vigor of a Sargent-the bluish blouse, have for relief a dim yet rich pastoral landscape as a background. A loquent picture by a friend, this

portrait is also sumptuously decorative. Edward Gay, a much admired painter, is holding a retrospective exhibition at the Clausen Galleries, 7 East Thirty-fifth street, until January 4. Mr. Gay's poetically felt and expressed landscapes are seen to excellent advantage. "Clouds in the Valley." "Pelham Marshes." "Ready for the Reaper," "In Sunshine," sum up his best qualities as a landscapist. At the Salmagundi Club there is an

exhibition of water colors and pastels by the members. It is of interest. Mr. Henry Mosler announces a new picture entitled "Ring! Ring! for Liberty," which he shows at his studio, 333 Fourth avenue. Miss Marie Zimmerman has on view at the Walker & Perret Studios, 18 East Twenty-eighth street, her handwrought jewelry. The Société des Peintres-Graveurs Français held its eighth exposition at the Paris galleries of Durand-Ruel this month. though, as a statesman and a spelling The two presidents of honor are Bracquemond and Rodin. Some notable etc from Baerteon to Zorn exhibited.

TO REFORM THE CRIMINAL.

Omeial Visiting, Instruction During Sentence and Fair Play Afterward Proposed TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The discussion in an editorial in THE SUN of December 17 which dealt with the objects of the prevention of crimes bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Glad-stone, the Home Secretary, prompts me to make the following suggestions with regard to the reform of our own criminals: Official visiting in all penal institutions, mod

ciled somewhat after what already exists, and so beneficially, in all our charitable institutions. Efforts to be made while prisoners are serving penitentiaries and jaiis, where literally nothing

done in either direction. When the prisoner has completed his sentence, that society should help and protect him: first, by giving him clothing, shoes, food and lodging for a few days at least; second, by frank appea to the police department, through its he the chief of the detectives, as has been lately ely and humanely put in practice, I believe in Jersey City, for protection against sleuths while the prisoner is trying to rehabilitate him-

If these reforms were carried out, and further, if in prisons, penitentiaries and jails the criminals of known evil tendencies were separated from the others and carefully watched and disciplined, although not with undue rigor or severity, I am confident crime would rapidly decrease.

BEVERLET ROBINSON.

NEW YORK, December 18. Always on the Job.

To THE EPITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Daly & Knightly are registered plumbers in this town. Anything doing? WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19. Prespectus. From the Washington Post.
Oh, I shall write a rural play:
I'll name the village "Squash,"
And teach the characters to say
"I swan!" likewise "By goab!"

And next a novel I will write—
My seal shall know no bounds—
Of heroes old who as they fight
Say"Sdeath!" "Gadsoots!" and "Zounds!"

And after that a Western tale in its due turn shall come; My local color cannot fall if I say "thar" and "plumb!

BARRER-SURGEONS.

very Was Apart From I and Its Practitio

From the Lancet. On December 15, the Company of Bar-bers will celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of the first recorded appointment connection existing for many years b the surgeon and the barbers and the fact that the present master of the Worsh Company of Barbers is Sir John Tweed, who was recently president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, require us to notice this interesting anniversary.

The practice of surgery has arisen in different ways in different times. There can be little doubt that the treatment of wounds received in war first gave rise to s form of surgery. Indeed in the primitive races new existing, races which are really in the Stone Age, the treatment of wounds has often reached a high state of excellence. Even up to the middle of the fifteenth century little is known of the practice and profession of surgery in Engthat they did not differ to any great extent from what obtained generally and in northern Italy

In the fourteenth century England was still connected with France politically possessed the Duchy of Aquitaine English students were received into the schools of France, and they constituted one of the four scholastic "nations" admitted within the pale of the University of Paris. Many Englishmen studied medicine in Paris and at Montpellier, and English medicine and surgery in the thirteenth and four teenth centuries were in the main a reflection of French medicine and surgery though the organization of the profession in England was apparently more imperfect facilities for surgical education and training were so few in this country that the earliest known English writers on medicin and surgery all studied in the French schools. Gilbertus Anglicus, who flourshed about the year 1200 and wrote "Com-pendium Medicines," the first known Engsh work on medicine, studied at Mont-

Throughout the Middle Ages the whole character of thought was ecclesiastical; nearly all the teaching was in the hands of he monks and there was scarcely any learnng outside the monasteries. The care of the sick was one of the duties of the monks and from the eighth to the fourteenth century the practice of medicine fell into the ands of the monastic orders. So eagerly and practice of medicine that they neglected their religious duties and the study of theology. They left their monasteries in order to attend lectures on medicine and to seek for patients. To stop the evils scandals to which these absences eventually gave rise many decrees were Church and by the Pope in the twelfth century forbidding monks to practise medicine outside their monasteries. The higher clergy were forbidden to engage in any part of the art of medicine, but the lower clergy were allowed to practise medicine: no sur gical operations, however, were permitted

The "regular clergy" did abstain as a rule from practising surgery, but they were often present at the operations performed be done. Universities were founded where medicine was taught and practised, but gradually surgery became divorced from medicine and was abandoned to laymen, a few of whom were fairly educated in sur gery for the time. Some of these were probably the scanty representatives of the Græco-Roman schools, but the greater number of those who performed surgical operations in those days were barbers. Most of these acquired their knowledge not by attendance at professional lectures but by tradition and practice, as indeed was the case with many medical practitioners in this country less than a century

As the barbers grew in knowledge and skill they gradually secured official recognition. A corporation of barbers existed at Montpellier in 1252. In Paris as early as 1301 they had taken the title o surgeons" and were recognized by the Masters of Surgery who a few years earlier had formed themselves into a fraternity under the invocation of St. Coan Damian, the patron saints of surgery. The nning of the fourteenth o for as we have already mentioned in 1308 a master was appointed, and even then we find that there were two classes of the mem-bers of the company, the barbers proper and hose "exercising the faculty of surgery."

The claims of barbers to practise sur-

gery were everywhere countenanced by the cleric physicians, especially in Paris, where the latter maintained a hostile tude toward the regular surgeons. By the end of the thirteenth century the barbers had so extended their domain that they performed most of the ordinary surgical opera-tions, except those for stone, estaract and hernia, which were left in the hands of speialists, many of whom were itinerant. Under the patronage and protection of the physicans the barbers continued to rise status and importance and soon obtained almost a monopoly of surgical practice nd at Montpellier and at Paris the physicians both arranged for lectures on surgery and anatomy for the barbers. By edu-cating the barbers the physicians enabled hem to triumph over the regular surgeons both in numbers and in the extent of their In 1348 the chancellor of the University

of Oxford incorporated the barber-sur geons of that city and they enjoyed the privileges of the University of Offord. In 1505 the surgeons and barbers of Edin. burgh presented a petition to the Magistrates and Town Council that their society might be recognized as one of the guilds with exclusive privilege of exercising their craft. This event was celebrated three years ago as the fourth centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. In 1446 Henry VI. established a Guild of Barbers in Dublin. and in 1572 Elizabeth granted a charter, confirming a much older one, to the barbersurgeons of Dublin, uniting the barbersurgeons and the surgeons.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In his let-ter on land and capital in The Sun of December 17 Mr. Michael Andreas says that "no writer on economics has yet been able to supply a criti-cal definition segregating 'land' from 'capital." May I be permitted to snawer that there can be no confusion of land values with capital val-ues except in the minds of those who would in-clude valuable land in their definition of wealth. clude valuable tand it was the transport of course also be called capital but it will nevertheless be capital of an inherently different kind from that resulting from human effort, and might well be called natural capital to distinguish it from that roduced by man. The question is: What right has one man more

than another to the bounties of nature, call them by whatever name you will, be it land, wealth or NEW YORK, December 17.

er the Elder Damas Had Lived in This Country!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your are critic in his article "Two American Painters" yesterday's SUN says:
"It would be interesting to speculate upon the

odd twist given the career of the elder and r Dumas if either had been so unfortunate ents of our Constitution would not have afforded these two men of genius with their 'taint' a African blood the chance they enjoyed in France. Exactly this speculation was raised some years ago by Charles W. Chesnutt, himself an Afre-American and a writer of fiction, and his opinion was that, beyond all doubt, had the elder Dumas se to America instead of going to Fra might have risen as high as the position of he porter in a leading hotel.

NEW YORK, December 19. Contentment of the Form Rorn. The Venus of Milo rejoic "I can do without arms as long as there are tockings left," she cried

EGTPTIAN POSTRAITURE. al Types on Bnamelied Tiles From

liding of Rameses Yrr

From the Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin. The walls of the temples in Egypt are defrom without the natural boundaries of the country, which, attracted by the richness of the Nile valley, sought to gain a footbold in that favored land. As their inferior numbers met the trained armise of the Egyptians laves. This accounts for the diversity of acial types shown in the reliefs and the mention of so many tribal names in the hiero. glyphics. But few are so easily identified as those represented in the present series of tiles, which commemorates the victory of tiles, which commemorates the victory of Rameses III. over the strange army of tem of Egypt in his reign and were overcome two sharp battles, one on land and the other at the mouth of the Nile. In this motley the Amar, or Amorites; the Takari, or Ter crians (?) (Cretans?); the Shairdana, or Sar-dinians; the Shaklasha, or Sicilians; the Tuirsha, or Tyrrhenians, and the Pulistha, or Philistines. The present tiles include also two representatives of the black tribes of two representatives of the black tribes of Kush, hereditary enemies of the Egyptians from prehistoric times. These, then, are some of the captives who might be expected

to be represented on the walls of a building

At Medinet Habu the northern pier of the

second pylon of the temple is decorated with a long inscription giving the details of the

invesion by the eastern Mediterranean peo

ples, and of the successive triumphs of Ram-

eses III. This inscription offers evidence for the identification of the three series of

captives which are represented in relief

erected by Rameses III.

the walls of the southern pier. is of the greatest interest to have archeo-logical evidence of those restless forces which made the second millennium B. C. one of change and growth, but even more so when we have racial portraits, seen through Egyptian convention, to be sure, but none ss true in detail of character or dress The Philistine, with his feather cap of the type worn by Lykians and Mykenseans, his reddish skin and small pointed beard, the smooth upper lip, noted as a feature of the northern and eastern Mediterranean peo-ples, the long white plaited robe, the elab-orate embroidery and the decorative fringes, is well worthy of study. The color scheme is hardly less attractive, for the Egyptian artist used white, red, cream and gray. The Syrian in his long gray robe with embroidered hands and fringes, his head bound with a cloth tied in a knot behind with the ends hanging, his yellowish skin and small beard, shows how cleverly the artist caugh striking, with his Semitic cast of features the long dark beard, the light yellow com-plexion and the shaven head. His long rote also reveals the beauty of the textile designing of his day, and is colored vellow, cream red, gray and brown. One of the mos mysterious peoples of that time were the a contemporary portrait of a Hittite prince lends additional interest to the series. The lower part is missing, but the important sec tion remains, showing the black beard and

lips, the large earring, and the loin cloth reaching only to the knees, are points worthy of note. THE BRIDGE BLOCK.

hair, the light colored skin, the rich roba There are also two tiles which show two of

the inhabitants of Kush, in which the negro

The curly hair, the black skin, the thick

characteristics are markedly in evide

A Patron of the B. R. T Submits a Solu tion of the Vexed Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was Friday evening in the rush hours in takes me from fifteen to twenty-five min new tracks at the Brooklyn end of the bridge to facilitate traffic. The result has been the reverse. There has been a succession of blocks on the bridge nearly every evening, worse den than before the tracks were shallt.

Long before these tracks were built the company stationed men along the east side of the bridge, whose only duty seemed to be to swing their arms, as if to to the motormen that the way to New York was straight ahead. These men are as useless as the most useless thing in the

The most amazing thing about the whole business is that the B. R. T. apparently with brains enough to discover the cause with brains enough to discover the cause of the blocks and to apply the remedy. The whole trouble is in the New York station. A third car cannot get on a loop if two care are occupying it. The result is that when a third car comes along it has to remain outside until the first car on the loop moves out, thus blocking the whole system sometimes from the New York station to the Brooklyn Borough Hall; and this often occurs on half the loops, thus continuing the blockade from five to ten minutes.

tinuing the blockade from five to ten minutes.

Now the remedy is to allow only one car to stand on a loop. When a second car comes along it should move out, the second car taking its place to make room for a third car, and so on, until the rush is over. In other words, keep the cars moving. This would prevent the crush at the bridge entrance, and the disgraceful scenes of men and women struggling, pushing and almost fighting to get on a delayed car would end. It must be borne in mind that the crowd going to Brooklyn at night is doublen early every minute, and if a car is delayed ten minutes, as is often the case, there will be eacugh passengers waiting for it to fill three or more cars. Hence the struggle to get into it. A SUPPERER.

BROOKLYN, December 18.

CHARLES WESLEY

A Frequent Vietim of the Manglers and Betchers of Hymns.

TO THE EDIZOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reference to the editorial in to-day's SUN or "Charles Wesley" it may be worth recalling that no one has suffered more than he from what James Montgomery called "the cross of hymn writers"—the conscienceless and usually senseless alteration of the original work by later hands. The editor of the great "Dictionary of Hymnology" says that the first verse of "Jesy, Lover of My Soul" has been worse and oftener maltreated in this way than any other in the whole library

of sacred poetry.

The psychology of these literary criminals might make an interesting study. They are usually of course religious men, often eminent for their piety. Richans appear in their ranks as not the least offenders. Perhaps their excuse to their consciences is that the artistic form is an utterly submust immediately yield to any spiritual This theory might pass if the Bishops, &c

always got their intuitions from the right part of the spiritual world, but threequarters of them seem to come from the

NEW YORK, December 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Venezuela is country of incalculable wealth and resource and has been exploited by unprincipled American promoters who have undertaken to get concesions and do business there regardless of the na ion's interest or of the laws of the country AD enezuela under the wise management of Presi dent Castro, who inherited all of the unwise legis lation, expenditures and graft of his predecessors and who is now paying those obligations, will come to the front as "clean as a hound's tooth."

Castro is doing for Venezuela the same that
Diaz has done for Mexico, and will win despite

he despicable combinations that have been work ing against him. All of the statements that have been published in American papers derogatory been published in American papers derogated to President Castro and his Government have emanated from one source and have driven him to Germany to seek a friendly nation with which to affiliate and carry out his plans. President Castro is now in Germany for his own good and for the benefit of Venezuela, which he will bring out as Diaz has brought out Mexico; and it will be one of the sources of wealth to the United States, as Mexico has been. M. R. Jappends, C. M. NEW YORK, December 18.